They are deadly to man's freedom wher- RAISING HOUSE PLANTS ever and however propagated, and, above all, to the poor man's freedom; and it is time that the poor man, the laboring man, the man who is creating the wealth of the | GLAZED JARDINIERES RESPONSIBLE world, should wake up to the fact, and turn to his true friend, religion.

The abuse of free speech and a free press, by which infidelity is propagated, is the the family, society-all are based upon religion. It is the only thing that can regulate the strained relations between labor and capital in an equitable manner. Any other effort to regulate them is in principle violence, and no society can exist in a state

vidual conscience, and then the sum of the other day. "The reason is that the water individual consciences constituting the pub- is frequently allowed to stand an inch or He conscience, it matters little to what po- two deep in the bottom of the jardiniere. Rtical party one belongs. Men will always | Jardinieres are most useful in protecting | differ upon matters of public policy, but the roots of tender plants from overexposthe public is safe, the poor man is safe, ure to sunshine and from drought. The no matter what policy or party be in power, | erdinary clay pot in which the plant grows | if conscience controls; and the poor man is set inside the more ornamental china will be a victim, no matter what policy is | jar. This is very well, but the outer jar In power, unless conscience does control. | should be kept clean and dry. Failure to

man's only enemy. Whatever tends to stir | cause the leaves to turn yellow and drop up religious strife weakens religious influ- off. House plants should not be placed in by scarlet berries. There are scores of of the same kind, and if you persist you ence and strengthens the cause of infidel- a draught, either. They are as sensitive as climbing and trailing plants that require no will do more than most of the people who I 1-6 per cent. Twelve of the nineteen ity, and then reverts upon the poor man's people to certain conditions. Customers head, whose only hope, we have seen, con- who get vigorous, healthy specimens of sists in strong religious conviction. Let plants from us come in a week or so to him not be deceived. Let him understand ask us to examine the plants. They are that this Nation has nothing to fear from | not doing weil, at all; in fact, they look religion in general, but everything to hope as though they were going to die. We for from it; let him understand that the send a man to investigate, and the report country has nothing to fear even from the comes that they are half frozen. Some imaginary possible preponderance of one bright morning, when the atmosphere denomination over others, nor from the looked tempting outside, the plants were mutual friendly rivalries of the several de- put out of the window to enjoy the sunnominations, but that it is in danger from | shine, the window being left open meanthe possibility that it may lose the religious | while, and the plant, having been housed

And let him remember, too, that nothing a change. A room in which the atmoscontributes more powerfully to this loss | phere is kept sweet by means of heating and than the man or the men who should stir | ventilation can produce as good flowers up religious strife among our people; and as the best greenhouse." especially should be beware of the religious law, thus properly adjusting the civil and religious rights and duties of the citizen, trusting to the intelligence of our people to maintain this equilibrium, and thus men for it, upon which our system of government depends, and upon which depends the poor man's hope that while he shares his portion of the Nation's burdens he may the plant is kept too moist. be secured in the opportunity of possessing and enjoying his share of its blessings. These are plain facts for the poor man to ponder.

SOLAR CYCLONES.

Phenomena of the Sun in the Light

Philadelphia Ledger It was the French astronomer, Fave, who proposed a theory of solar "cyclones." He contended that a drift is caused in the photosphere by the fact that the portions about the equator rotate more rapidly than those about the poles. Thus whirlpools ensue, or "vortices," as they are usually termed, This theory has found acceptance with some scientists, although it is attended with The same astronomer, together with the mous solar student, Secchi, had previousproduced by the bursting outward of interior gases, a liquid constitution being asscribed to the sun. But this has been given up. The illustrious Herschel, the elder, held that the spots were openings in the photosphere, the penumbra being a secondary stratum covered by the brighter photodark patches to be portions of a cool, hab-Itable globe. But the spectroscope has set at rest all such speculations, and, as pre-viously stated in these columns, the splendid star we call the sun is now generally elleved to be a gaseous globe with an enormously nigh emperature, surrounded by a sort of "shell" of clouds produced by condensation of vapors far out in space; and that sun spots result from the sinking

pressions in the photosphere caused by eruptions near by, dark only in comparison with the intensely brilliant normal surface. But if the curving lines which rose from the sides of the mammoth cavitylike arches sprung toward a common center did not affirm the cyclonic theory, they at least witnessed to the profound agitation of the solar surface, in strange contrast with the calm and loveliness of an ideal terrestrial day. And as the day progressed transfor-mations were noticed in the adjacent spots as well. It will be remembered that often prominences, or upshoots from the "chromhere" (the sun's gaseous "atmosphere several thousand miles in depth) reach the height of 50,000 or 60,000 miles, and sometimes they expend their inconceivable fury more than 300,000 miles above the photosphere, rising at a velocity which must equal 250 miles per second to be seen to These are but hints of the sumptuous features which invite us to the study of the great luminary of the day. Few can realize the colossal size of the sun, and the enormous area of its surface, even when it is stated to be more than 1,300,000 times as large as the earth. We are to remember that its diameter is about 866,000 miles, and

a speck upon its mighty bosom. If no other instrument is accessible, the simple watching of this notable group from day to day with a piece of well-smoked glass will show the measure of the sun's days; but, as in the meantime the earth is making substantial progress in its orbit, what may be called in a sense its "synodic" rotation is about twenty-seven days, and the time thus required for the apparent transit of a spot across the disk is about thirteen days. It will also be interesting to prove the fact that the spots are cavities, the closing up of the eastern penumbrae as the spots approach the western edge. They will probably be visible for a week, and in a fortnight more may indeed reappear upon the eastern limb.

TO FOUND A NEGRO CITY.

Scheme to Rehabilitate a Georgia

Atlanta Constitution. One of the most novel negro colonization schemes yet sprung has originated right here in Atlanta. The person at the head of it is no other than the well-known barber. politician and military captain, Moses Bentley. Bentley has his plans well under way, and he will not take his emigrants to any far-away place in Africa or Liberia, but will settle them in Georgia, and will do so at a small cost to those who follow.

Bentley's scheme is unique in the fact that he will found a city exclusively for the negro. He is to have the entire government conducted by the people of his own race-a negro mayor and negro councilmen. negro policemen, and, in fact, as there are to be no white people living within the city limits, every office holder will be a negro.

Then the laws are to be the work of negro This scheme of Bentley's is doubly interesting, as he contemplates resurrecting an old "deserted village," re-establishing a city which once flourished nearly one hundred years ago, and which has literally been wiped off the face of the map. This except in a few cases, be rooted in a winwas Sunbury, the city which was located on the Sunbury river at its mouth, in Liberty county, and on the sea coast. In the year 1800 Sunbury was a south Georgia "been town," and it quickly sprung into popularity, all the wealthy planters of that section going there and building beautiful homes. In 1820 Sunbury had some 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants and was considered a model city. Ships came into its harbor and it was regarded a commercial center of no. mean proportions. But suddenly Sunbury began to decline. It was sickly on account of malaria and the people fled from tae city as if a plague had stricken the place. In a few years the city was almost deserted. And now only three or four huts mark the spot where once it flourished. Bentley is to build his model negro city on the site of old Sunbury. He has escertained that while the white people cannot stand the malaria of that district, the miasma has no ill effects upon negroes. The land is rich, and can be bought up cheap. It can be made a shipping point for the products of the country for many miles around. Bentley has recorded all these points, "Yes," he said, "I have my plans well under way. I have written to the parties owning the land, and I expect to hear

from them in a few days. This is no wild-

cat scheme. I mean business, and I al-

ready see the money in sight for the pre-

for several years. I wish to show the world

what the negro of the South can do to-

in our new city. They have got to be industrious and of good character. I expect to

have a city of 5,000 people in two years from

here that we will have no worthless negroes

FOR MANY FAILURES.

laboring man's curse to-day. The home, Excessive Watering to Be Aveided-The Best Varieties for Easy Cultivation-From the Seed.

"The majolica jardiniere is responsible for a good many failures in the raising of Religion must form and fashion the indi- house plants," said an up-town florist the And outright infidelity is not the poor do this will make the roots unbealthy and Jew is easily cultivated; also the zeneria

"The growing of plants in windows and bigot who would attempt to shelter himself | apartments is one of the most rational and behind a political pretext. The founders of instructive amusements to be had," said our republic never contemplated such a be- an authority on the subject. "Anybody ining, or, if they did, they attempted to ren- | terested in plants and in watching their der him harmless by the absolute freedom | silent development will soon learn to find and equality of denominations before the out their needs. Almost imperceptible changes in the color of the foliage will tell if the plants needs more nutriment or if they want more water or should have less. Insufficient nutriment will cause a dull apstrengthen religion and the respect of all pearance in the whole plant. Want of water brings insect life, or will hinder the growth of an otherwise healthy plant. A yellow tint to the leaves indicates that

in a small room, could not stand so abrupt

"I advise every aspirant in the way of window gardening to buy good stock in the beginning, either seeds or plants. Cheap, overgrown, or sickly plants that are peddled around the streets are expensive at any price, and will give far trouble than pleasure. A few special appliances are of great use to the grower who is altogether confined within the house and who has no place for frames or pits. First a stout, wooden box, divided into compartments for holding the various kinds of soils and fertilizers (the fertilizers that are sold in packages by reputable florists can be relied on.) A sieve should be kept at hand,

TOOLS TO BE USED. a shallow box for carrying soil, for potting and for shifting plants, and a small sponge and a bottle of fir-tree oil for cleansing. difficulties which cannot be explained away. There must be a good watering-pot, of the flat approved pattern, for spraying foliage, ly proposed the theory that the spots were a Scollay bulb, which can be used in any room without moistening carpets or furniture. For tender plants, and those that need very moist air, there is nothing better than a neat glass case that could be made of the required size, with a movable | Tchuck, 'tis a merry pairing-time.' top and zinc bottom. In such boxes the sphere. It is singular that he considered the lair can be kept moist by spraying, and the temperature equable by means of shading from strong sun and ventilating. For tender ferns, club mosses, young seedlings of lif men but timed their loves as we, begonias, etc., these are necessary. Hanging baskets of earthenware are easier to use than wire or wooden baskets. These and square blocks of cork or wood are used for many orchids and bromeliads. If possible, clean, white, coarse sand from a river shore must be had for making up light soils for bulbs, cuttings, seeds and a of metallic vapors, thus cooled, into denumber of plants. Good fibrous loam, got by cutting sods in a rich pasture, or by the wayside, when well decayed, is the best soil that can be had for general purposes, It can be obtained ready for mixing of any florist. Plants always turn towards the light when it comes from one side only; so plants grown in a window should be turned around frequently, in order that they may develop equally on all sides. In summer it is necessary to screen many plants from the direct rays of the sun, as while some rejoice in a blaze of light, others would pine under such conditions. Several palms do best in partial shade, and many ferns and club-mosses die from excess of light. Plants with vivid-colored flowers generally love the sun.

"In many houses the atmosphere is extramely dry, and where this is the case certain kinds of plants cannot be grown successfully. By spraying the foliage often, however, this trouble can be obviated. Cacti, many kinds of bulbous plants, palms and also many florist flowers do well in a dry room, but all except cacti need occasional washings and sprayings. If large foliage plants, such as palms, rubber trees and dracenas, are merely dusty a good rubbing of the foliage with a soft cloth will that the immense spot now visible is but make the leaves clean and glossy. method is better than washing when the plants are absolutely healthy and free from insects. Not only should the leaves be kept free from dust and other objectionable must have a similar attention. Sponges used for washing plants as a preventive against insects and disease must be soft and free from any granular matter or sand. which is apt to scratch the surface of the leaves. When the foliage is too small to be washed leaf by leaf an immersion in a weak solution of fir-tree oil is useful. Firtree oil does not injure the hands; it will leave even a white hand much whiter. Water used on the plants should be soft if possible. Palms and other foliage plants

need spraying every day in dry weather or wiping off with a moist sponge. ORCHIDS FOR THE HOUSE.

"Do you recommend archids for house plants?" was asked. "Yes. When orchids come to be better known they will be found to be better adapted than most other varieties. The best material for growing orchids is fibrous peat and fresh sphagnum moss mixed in about equal proportions. The pots or pans or baskets should be well drained by means of clean pieces of broken pots. Large pots should be avoided. During the period of growth copious watering is necessary and frequent washing of stems and leaves; they could not be grown in apartments where

the air was very dry.

Many quick-growing, soft-wooded plants, such as pelargoniums, geraniums, fuchsias, Marguerites, begonias, chrysanthemums, carnations and roses, can be propagated by cuttings in a window with no exceptional care or skill. One of the greatest pleasures of window gardening is to watch the development of quick-growing Cinerarias, calceolarias, German stocks. Chinese primulas, and wall flowers all grow easily. Hard-wood cuttings take a considerable time to root, and cannot, dow. These should be bought from a florist, Many plants can be raised from the seed by almost anybody. The seeds should be covered according to their size, and very fine seeds must be sown on the surface of the soil in specially prepared pots, covered with a glass and shaded until germination. They must never be allowed to dry, although, on the other hand, this will cause the seeds to decay. Young plants of all leading varieties are cheap, and if propagation is attempted, it should be done more for the pleasure of the thing than for any other consideration. Young cuttings and seedlings should never be given too large pots. Success depends largely on this rule. Frequent repotting is necessary for rapidgrowing plants until they reach normal size and are ready for flowering. Care must be taken to preserve all good roots and to insert them in as natural a position as possible, and neither to bend nor bruise them. Hard-wooded plants must be potted quite firmly, while soft-wooded ones do best in

moderately loose soil. PLANTS FROM THE WOODS. In case of a repotted plant, the pot should never be quite full when finished, abundant space being left for watering. If the plants have been much disturbed by potting they should be shaded for a few days. In pot- to help a charity in that way has been a liminary work. I have had this in my mind | ting hardy plants from the ground or from the woods, good specimens should be ward seif-government. I want to say right | chosen, taken up in a clump, and put into | the roots. The Christmas rose, the Japferns, anemones, and hosts of others are tinued the good work, and if it were gen- that dinner away."

hang gracefully over the rim.

ily is a beautiful one. These and other gesneracae may be started at different | hospital bed. times of the year, and produce a succession of flowers. The gesnera family is of very easy culture. The Cainese rose, or hibiscus, when small and bushy, is one of the best plants for house culture. Myrtles can be taken at any time of the year, and large foliage plant, and will do well in ordinary soil. Coleus are easy of culture, and make special treatment and can easily be in- made the start.' creased by cuttings.

SELECTED VERSE.

A Life Story. "He is too young to know it now,

-Eugene Fleld. Above her little sufferer's bed, With all a mother's grace, she stroked the curly, throbbing head, And smoothed the fevered face. 'He does not know my love, my fears, My toil of heart and hand; But some day in the after years. Some day he'll understand; Some day he'll know I loved him so.

Some day he'll understand." wild lad plays his thoughtless part As fits his childhood's lot, And tramples on his mother's heart Ofttimes and knows it not. He plays among his noisy mates Nor knows his truest friend; His mother sighs, as still she waits, "Some day he'll comprehend;

The day will be When he will see,

Some day he'll comprehend,"

The strong youth plays his strenuous part; And soon he finds another heart The mate unto his own. She gives him up in joy and wee, He takes his young bride's hand. His mother murmurs, "Will he know And ever understand?

When will be know I love him so; When will he understand?' The strong man fights his battling days, The fight is hard and grim, His mother's plain, oid-fashioned ways The dimness falls around her years,

She mourns in loneliness and tears, "He'll never understand. e'll never know loved him so: He'll never understand. bearded man of serious years Bends down above the dead, And rains the tribute of his tears Over an old, gray head. He stands the open grave above, Amid the mourning bands; and now he knows his mother's love,

And now he understands.

The shadows 'round her stand,

Now doth he know She loved him so. And now he understands. -Sam Walter Foss.

Love in Winter.

Between the berried holly-bush he blackbird whistled to the thrush; Which way did bright-eyed Bella go? Lock, speckle-breast, across the snow; Are those her dainty tracks I see That wind toward the shrubbery?

throstle pecked the berries still, 'No need for looking, yellow bill; Young Frank was there an hour ago, Half frozen, waiting in the snow; His callow beard was white with rime,

'What would you?" twittered in the wren; watched them bill and coo as though They thought the sign of spring was snow; Twould save this inconsistency,"

"Nay, gossip." chirped the robin, "Nay; like their unreflective way. Beside, I heard enough to show Their love is proof against the snow; Why wait,' he said, 'Why wait for May, When love can warm a winter's day?"

The Last Snow of Winter.

Soft snow still rests within this wayside cleft Veiling the primrose buds not yet unfurled; Last trace of dreary winter, idly left On beds of moss, and sere leaves crisply curled; Why does it linger while the violets blow, And sweet things grow'

-Austin Dobson.

relic of long nights and weary days, When all fair things were hidden from m chill reminder of those mournful ways I traversed when the fields were cold and My life was dim, my hopes lay still and low Beneath the snow!

Now spring is coming, and my buried love Breaks fresh and strong and living through the sod: The lark sings loudly in the blue above, The budding earth must magnify her God; Let the old sorrows and old errors go

With the last snow! -Sarah Doudney, in the Sunday Magazine,

With them the seed of wisdom did I sow, And with my own hand labour'd it to grow; And this was all the harvest that I reap'd I came like water and like wind I go. Into this universe, and why not knowing, Nor whence, like water, willy-nilly flowing; And out of it, as wind along the waste,

What, without asking, hither hurried whence And, without asking, whither hurried hence! Another and another sup to drown The memory of this impertinence!

know not whither, willy-nilly blowing.

And many knots unraveled by the road; But not the knot of human death and fate.

Some day. I'll turn a corner, or a leaf; Go up, instead of down; or cross a floor; See some small sign I never saw before; Hear one wild cry of joy, or rage, or grief; Feel something in the air, as strange as brief Or note a letter glide beneath my door; Or write one word too much, or two, or more or catch one look as subtle as a thief.

Then heaven will seem very near, or far; The earth will slip from underneath my feet The past will be a thing without a na My soul will leap and plunge from star to star, Or on the gates of hades it will beat, As crimson as red murder with its shame -John Ernest McCann.

Her Portion. Love called, and, half reluctant, she put by

Her maiden dream, as child a broken toy, And, harkening to that far, sweet, thrilling cry, Gave up her conscious, trembling self to Joy,

But Sorrow plucked her sleeve: "Let be Thou art a woman; thou art pledged to me!" -Nora C. Franklin, in Lippincott.

A MILLION STAMPS.

Some Facts About a Wide-Spread

There is probably not a large office in the business part of New York city where there is not at least one collector of used postage stamps. The men who clip them from envelopes and put them away in boxes and other receptacles are not postage-stamp collectors in the generally accepted sense of the term, and inquiry would disclose the fact that every collection is for "another man," for "a little girl in the country," for "our elevator man" or some equally vague figure; and if by chance any one of the persons for whom the stamps forced to tell what use he or she hoped to make of the stamps the answer would probably surprise the investigator. Not only business men are asked to save their stamps, but large societies and church organizations frequently become the collecting agencies for children, bed-ridden women or enterprising persons who hope to accomplish extraordinary things with a mil-

lion stamps. Some of the collectors want the stamps for what they call "artistic purposes," by which they mean that the little squares will be used to form mosaic pictures of impossible landscapes and caricature-like portraits; others want to paper rooms with the stamps; some beg their friends to collect stamps with which they decorate chairs and tables and other pieces of furniture; but most collectors want to accumulate a million stamps for the purpose of founding a bed in a hospital. The ambition popular topic of conversation in many circles, and, while thousands of persons have I was, I never smelled anything better. The helped the ambitious philanthropists, it is difficult to find any person who has seen any tangible evidence of the scheme. Possibly only a few of the people who began | dinner I knew was to follow, when what to collect stamps when the hospital, wher- | do you think happened? Why, the host

easy to grow and highly occorative. In | erally known how long it would take to filling hanging baskets or vases for brack- | collect a million stamps it is probable that ets with an assortment of plants, the not many people would attempt the task, stronger ones should always be placed in whatever the prize might be. Those who the center, then a circle or two of flowering | have begun it and whose friends have only and foliage plants, with trailing vines, to average facilities for collecting stamps for them say that one hundred stamps a day Azaleas should never be allowed to get is a good average. If this average could dry; they do best in cool, airy apartments. be maintained for 365 a days a year it The new French cannas are exceedingly | would take twenty-seven years and 145 days showy, and require large pots and rich soil, to collect the coveted number; but as there with plenty of water. The sweet alyssum are only about three hundred mail-delivery will grow well in any ordinary soil, and is days in the year, it would require more seful for window boxes. The gloxinia fam- than thirty-three years at one hundred stamps a day to secure enough to buy the

Stamp merchants have collections offered them daily by men and women who began to save and beg stamp with the 1,000,000 stamps and the hospital bed in view. "They bring us packages containing all the way grown with the greatest ease in almost any | from 10,000 to 100,000 stamps," said a merouse. They can be grown from cuttings | chant, "and in most instances they tell the same story. They thought it easy to get plants will flower freely. Veronicas and a million, and on making the trial they verbenas are easy to grow, and are most | learned that it was a great and a tedious seful for window boxes. The sensitive task. When these people start in they take dant, mimosa pudica, is an interesting | into account, if they calculate at all, only the time that it would take to collect the stamps; but they overlook one of the main beautiful specimen plants for house or features, which is the removal of the window box or vase. Vines and creepers stamps from the envelopes; and if you wish in great variety can be grown to perfection | to appreciate fully what that means take in any house. In selecting this class of one hundred stamps and try it. By throwplants for the house, varieties should be ing them in a basin of water the paper will chosen that develop their full beauty in a | separate from the stamps, but then they short time. The tradescantia or wandering | must be dried and straightened and tied into bundles of one hundred, and when you scabra, a plant of the gourd family, bear- have finished the job you will get an idea ing a profusion of white flowers followed of what it means to put up 10,000 packages

That the feat of collecting a million stamps has been accomplished may be demat the office of the J. W. Scott Company. A million 2-cent stamps may be seen there, securely tied and formed into a column which stands three feet and seven inches high and measure 12x14 inches. The mass weighs 218 pounds. In speaking of the collection Mr. Scott

"There is nothing strange or mysterious about the million-stamp fad. They have a commercial value, and we are glad to pay \$50 for every million delivered to us. We sell them again to foreign countries, where they go into cheap stamp packages; but as to the endowment of hospital beds with the proceeds of that number of stamps, we know nothing. The idea probably originated many years ago, when stamps were black and white, and when the cancellation marks were made with red ink. It was an some one made people believe that a charitable cause could be helped with canceled stamps and received them from all sources, only to wash them and use them again. The idea once established that a hospital bed could be endowed with a million old | year. stamps outlives the original swindler." The people who stop collecting before they have 100,000 receive a very small price for the stamps when they offer them for sale, but 100,000 lots are bought at the rate lic taxes apportioned to the town, the and "jheels" are not to be negotiated as a of \$50 a million. A stamp dealer recently bought a million stamps from an old woman who had been collecting them for many years, in the firm belief that when the million point was reached she could turn them is inexpedient to establish a library. Less over to some one who would, by some than fifty towns are without free public means, found the hospital bed with them. When she was told that her work would benefit no one except herself, and that all she could hope to realize would be \$50, she was greatly disappointed. The person who sent a flour barrel full of canceled stamps to the Scott Company a few days ago evidently discovered that the charity was a myth when the work was only half completed, because it contained only about

scheme with great enthusiasm," said a stamp dealer, "and make themselves almost a nuisance to their friends. We profit by their folly because we frequently sell lots of five and ten thousand canceled stamps to people who send them away to some million crank. Last year a man used amount received from the State, to come here once a week and buy anywhere from five to ten thousand stamps We charge 25 cents a thousand, and 15 cents a thousand when in lots of 10,000 or more. One day the man said: "I'm sending these to a lady who is trying to collect a million stamps. I wonder what she will do with them when she gets that number?' I told him that if she ever collected as many as that the whole lot would probably come to me finally, and when I had told him how much money the collection would bring the man walked out and said that he would save money by sending the price of a million stamps to his correspondent. Whether he did so or not I can't tell, but I do know that he never called again to buy stamps for his collecting friend."

AUSTRIA'S 3,600,000 NEW VOTERS. An Experiment in Universal Suffrage on a Limited Scale. New York Sun.

Austria is making the experiment of universal suffrage. This mediaeval state, that had resisted almost as stubbornly as has Russia the onward march of the people. yielded nearly a year ago to the inevitable and formulated the plan of suffrage reform about to be tested at the polls. The Austrian Parliament, which was dissolved in January, consisted of 353 members, chosen by three classes of voters, About five thousand great landed proprieters elected eighty-five members; the Chamber of Commerce, twenty-one; the 1,700,000 male taxpayers, 247. To these three classes of voters has been added a fourth with 3,600,000 males, entitled to send seventy-two representatives to Parliament. It is evident at a glance that although suffrage in Austria may be universal under the new law it is far from equal. To an American or Englishman or German it must seem monstrous that one great Austrian landowner should be allowed to exert as much influence at the polls as nearly one thousand other Austrian citizens; that it should require but sixty land owners to choose a representative to defeat the will of one elected by fifty thousand voters of a less privileged class. Nevertheless, such is the meat and substance of universal suffrage in Austria; such the conditions under which the elections are held. These elections began on March 4 and will end on March 24.

It is doubtful if the Austrian government has helped itself much in the eyes of Ausuniversal suffrage. The men who have agiare far from being content with the concessions already granted to them. They are the Socialists, the Democrats, and the extreme Liberals. They have been led by Dr. Up from earth's center through the seventh gate | Adler, an orafor of unusual power, under whose guidance they have met and rioted in Vienna for years in the name of reform. Anybody who has read the cable news from Europe since 1888 must recall the details of numerous encounters between the universal suffragists and the Vienna police on the Prater. Hundreds have wounded and many have been killed in the encounters, so determined and desperate have been these latter day advocates of popular rights. To men of such tendencies the new law appears merely in the light of a partial payment, of a concession granted on the installment plan. Dr. Adler's | \$2,500 for the experiment. A bill providnewspaper has said: "This small part of the whole right which they demand will serve merely to whet the appetite of the working people and to make them feel the Legislature. more keenly the special privileges reserved The bitterness and fanaticism with which

> campaign cannot give much comfort to the Hofburg statesmen. The Social Democrats nominated more than sixty candidates for class voters. They have not given up their old methods of riot. Reports of bruised heads and broken limbs are received in Vienna daily from all parts of the Austrian empire. The Social Democrats predicted that they would elect twenty or more representatives to the new Parliament. Trustworthy estimates now allow them about ten. The Clericals, who had forty men in the last Parliament, likely to return with fifty-five Christian Socialists, mostly Catholic Tories in theory and Jew baiters in practice, are expected to enter Parliament with twenty-five deputies, thus doubling their representation. In short, the reactionary parties and the revolutionists are certain of the greatest gains under the new law, while the Moderate Liberals will do words, the men who try to occupy middle ground in Austrian politics appear doomed, as are their associates in Germany, where the National Liberals are almost unheard.

A Bit of Hard Luck.

stronger and louder in their partisanship.

A man on newspaper row is telling a

hard luck story, which is the most heartrending I have heard. It happened to him several years ago, just after the completion of the great Brooklyn bridge. He was in New York looking for work. He had been looking for work for weeks and weeks and weeks, till he had almost starved out. One day he was invited to dine in Brooklyn. He had just 2 cents, enough to pay the bridge toll to cross and to return. He went without food for two days saving those pennies, for he knew that the dinner would tide him over a few days, and that he could keep his room at the lodging house a little longer. Well, he went to that dinner. was an elegant affair, at a handsome house. "They brought on the soup," he says, as pleasure of eating it was so exquisite that i prolonged taking my first mouthful. was in a dream of delight over the goo

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

THE UNIVERSAL ENJOYMENT OF THE SYSTEM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Sketch of the Movement Throughout the Union for Such Libraries-Laws in Different States.

Boston Letter in New York Post. It is shown in the annual report of the free public library commission that there are only nineteen towns in Massachusetts in which there is no free library. Two of these towns have free use of the library in an adjoining town, so that there are only temper. He was the picture of a grand seventeen towns in the State without free libraries, and in four or five of these plans are being matured for a library, while in nearly all the others there are good assoclation libraries, so that practically the enfree libraries. The population of the nineteen towns without such libraries is 30,-495 out of 2,500,183 in the State, or about towns are declining in population. The Woman's Education Association has eightonstrated to any person who is interested | een traveling libraries, containing 523 books, which are being circulated in some of the

poorest towns of the State. The report says that public interest in the free public library movement, widely awakened by the Massachusetts act of 1890, is shown in many States. In Maine towns may appropriate for the establishment of a free public library not over \$2 for each ratable poll and \$1 for each poll annually racing phrase, as fast as you possible can, thereafter for maintenance of the library.
To every town of less than 1,500 people without a public library the State librarian may give books to the value of \$100 and not may give books to the value of \$100 and not exceeding one-half of the amount spent for books by the town. Free public libraries easy matter then to remove the marks, and | already founded my be aided by the Governor and council by a sum equal to onetenth of the amount spent for books and running expenses during the preceding

In New Hampshire every town must | ble or two, no doubt, is inevitable, but it is money to be used solely for establishing towns can escape the tax by voting that it | everywhere as hard as baked brick, and libraries. In Vermont the law is about the same as

in Massachusetts. About sixty towns have been aided in establishing free public libraries. There are 243 towns in the State, of which 117 report public libraries, but not all of them are free. Rhode Island has had a system of State aid to free public libraries for twenty years. There are thirty-seven municipalities with forty-five free public libraries, though eight towns have no free library, Each of the forty-five libraries receives not over \$50 a year for the first 500 volumes and \$25 for each additional 500, but in no case over \$500 for the purchase of books approved by the State Board of Education. The local appropriation must equal the

OPEN TO ALL TOWNS. Connecticut's law was passed in 1893, and is much like that of Massachusetts. The public library committee of five persons appointed by the State Board of Education can spend for the establishment of a free public library in any town where none exists a sum equal to that raised by the town up to \$200. Yearly aid equal to that given by the town may be given up to \$100 for | old boars had been killed by the other the purchase of books approved by the committee. Only thirty-three of the one hundred and seventy-one towns had free public libraries when the act was passed. Thirty-nine towns have taken advantage New York, under the act of 1892, intrusts to the regents of the State University the

supervision of public libraries, and the annual appropriation of \$25,000 is apportioned at the discretion of the regents in supplying free libraries to the people of the State, A sum not over \$200 has been granted to each library chartered and registered by the regents or admitted to the university The money goes for the purchase of books approved by the regents, provided an equal or greater sum is raised for the same use by the local authorities. The assisted libraries number 144 and have received \$45,-000 from the State treasury. But traveling libraries are most favored by the promoters of the New York system. These are said to stimulate "book-hunger" and to lead to founding permanent libraries. There are nearly three hundred of these, each with from twenty-five to one hundred volumes. About three hundred and fifty of the nearly nine hundred towns and cities in the State have free library privilages, and the circulation of books is increasing rapidly. It was about four million copies in 1896. In New Jersey the Governor vetoed the bill of 1896 for free public libraries, because the appropriation was too small. The agitation will be renewed this year. Pennsylvania, in 1895, enacted a law authorizing school districts to raise money by

taxation for the founding and support of libraries, the supervision of which is placed in the hands of the State librarian. Ohio, in 1896, passed a law placing the State library in charge of a commission, the three members of which are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the council. No State aid is offered to promote the increase of public libraries, and the powers of the board respecting them are tria's common people by this caricature of advisory only, but a clause giving such commissioners authority to "make such went the pig, and we after him, until at so unlucky as to be taken for one of Mr. brary and the use of its books and other so liberally interpreted that traveling libraries are now loaned under rules like those of the New York system, and not only public libraries, but clubs and individuals are notified that they can borrow limited number of books free from the State library under simple regulations and guarantees by paying the cost of transpor-

TRAVELING LIBRARIES In Michigan, during 1896, a few traveling libraries of fifty volumes each were placed in circulation from the State library, the Legislature of 1895 having appropriated ing for a free public library commission

will be presented at the present session of Wisconsin passed an act in 1895 "to promote the establishment and efficiency of the fourth-class voters have carried the free public libraries." It created a library commission, the duties and powers of which are advisory. A law of 1876 authorizes the seventy-two seats allowed to the fourth- any town with over two thousand people to levy a tax of not over a mill on \$1 for a free public library or reading room, when it has been sanctioned by popular vote. A recent amendment "of doubtful value" mits a common council or town board of and in lieu of the above mentioned tax, to appropriate for library purposes 10 per cent. of the liquor license money. There are only thirty-eight free circulating libraries in Wisconsin, of which seven have founded since the commission began its labors. Additional legislation will probably be asked for to increase the powers of the board and give it authority and appropriations needful for the introduction of a traveling library system.

Iowa passed a novel library law in 189 Its purpose is the establishment of a trial well if they hold their own. In other system of traveling libraries, \$4,000 being appropriated. The State librarian is authorized to loan books or collections of volumes to "associate libraries," clubs of the Radicals have shrunk to a handful, and | twenty-five taxpayers, etc., under suitable guarantees. Thus far the trustees of the are being collected could be found and while the Tories and Social Democrats wax | State library have not bought the required books to carry out the provisions of the Montana passed a bill in 1895 creating

> ated for the purchase of these libraries \$1,000 for 1855. \$500 for 1896 and \$300 annually thereafter. The libraries are loaned to a community, village, town or city," in the order of application, upon proper guarantee and payment of transportation. Bills to promote the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries are now under discussion in the legislatures of

system of circulating libraries under con-

trol of a board. The Legislature appropri-

His Start in Life.

"I must tell you about my experience as street-car conductor," said the millionaire manufacturer who was lunching with some he tells the story, "and nearly famished as of his friends at the club. "My father had grew up there were several disputes between us, but our dispositions showed themselves so exactly alike that we tried to maintain neutrality by mutual consent.

"Of course I fell in love with a girl, and anese spirea, several native orchids and ever it may be, made the offer have con- dropped dead, and they took every bit of she happened to have that good sense that tion whether there are subjects incapable I yards, I shot nine out of eleven arrows objected to my leading an aimless life and of artistic treatment. Are there any limits through a gourd eight inches in diameter.

living on my father's money. When I was able to show her that I could make a living for both of us, we would marry. I went to the old gentleman, who was in a dozen big corporations, and asked for some kind of employment; no matter what, so that I could work up. He thought it a Quixotic whim, and when I told him that he must give me an opening or I would seek one somewhere else he promised to look around. I waited two weeks without hearing a report from him. Then I went to the super-

and was hired as a conductor. "The very first morning as the horses jogged down town, heralding their approach by jingling bells, who should step aboard but the governor. He did not notice me till I demanded his fare. Then his face was purple, the veins stood out on his forchead, he scowled fiercely, called me a young jackanapes and refused to pay fare on his own road. I told him that my instructions were to collect from every passenger, but he was obstinate, and made it as interesting as he could for me while I put him off without hurting anything but his pride and passion as I left him beside the track shak-

intendent of the street railway, of which

ng his fist and talking to the air. Some rough-looking man on the rear platform began to abuse the governor for an aristocratic old fool and, forgetful of my position, I knocked the fellow clear off th car. That blow saved me, for father heard tire population of the State has access to of it and changed all the plans he had for cutting me off. 'The rascal has my grit, he said to mother with a glow of pride, and bought me a junior partnership in a big iron concern.'

PIG STICKING.

An Interesting Account of the Nation al Sport of India.

H. W. Lawson, in London Telegraph.

Pig sticking is conducted by rules, as well-known and as loyally obeyed as any kindred sport. When a boar goes away only the party that is posted on his side is entitled to pursue, and if any others join in they do so merely as onlookers, and are not allowed to use their spears. It is easy to find out the first principle of the hunt. You must "jump off," to use the be covered "aequo animo," and it is useless to try to keep your horse on his legs by doing more than guide him to avoid such broken ground as can be seen in the open. Going through the long grass at full pelt is a curious sensation. At first it seems certain that over the burntup stumps or roots of coarse herbage the horse will come down, but it is marvelous how sure of foot the constant practice makes him. A scrammatter of certainty, and the best will sometimes be humbled to the dust. Falling is no joke for steed or rider when the ground is few get off without a real shaking. A good man told me that as a rule the worst falls were off small horses, because when they came down they seem to make less effort to save themselves, and so their burden strikes the ground with the full and undiminished force that the pace creates. Last year, at Jodhpore, the worst fall of the season, from which a lady sustained some terrible injuries that happily did not prove fatal, was one from an Arab pony that crossed his legs on the flat. This day there were three "croppers," two of them none too pleasant, One man fell into a "nullah." and got a slight concussion: a second did not keep his seat when his horse "pecked" badly over a roet and came down with the thick and leaded butt end of his spear under his arm, bruising his ribs badly; and the third went head over heels just in front of me during the last run of the day in the thick The boar that went away on the right

gave a smart ten minutes, and was successfully speared. As no more came out of the covert, we advanced in a long line across the open country, beating the grass as we went, the horsemen even with the footmen. The pigs lie so close that the line is often right on them before they break, and two or three "squeakers" got up under my horse in such a way as to make 'jump a mile into the air. parties before we had our chance. It is true, there had been two or three gal lops, but all of them ended in our finding we had been in pursuit of sows, and the weaker sex we were naturally obliged to keep our spears off. At the same time, as 'n a fox hunt which does not end in a kill, we had a good deal of fun in the riding before all, or at any rate the more ignorant among us found out our mistake. As is well known, there is no 'gamer" animal upon earth than an old boar. He will charge a tiger, and even an elephant, and never reckons for a moment the size or strength of the foe; therefore, when he is at bay he nearly always goes for the horse, or, if he gets a chance, for the man. That fine old sportsman, Sir Pertab Sing of Jodhpore, a very prince of Rajputs, showed not long ago how to encounter the real danger of a boar's onslaught. His horse fell with him just as he had got up to a cunning pig, that crossed and recrossed the horse's stride, and as he was on the ground the boar came for him. but in a moment he was up. Jumping on one side he caught the old pig by the hind legs and held him up until his companions came up and got in their spears. Awk ward wounds, however-sometimes even serious ones-are not uncommon from the rip of the boar's tusks after an unlucky fall. None of the tuskers on this occasion were in fighting form, and the majority of the men out-old hands of the native cavalry-were too good at the game to give of novelists that there are not. them much chance.

At last our turn came. An old gray fellow went away in front, over the best ground he could have chosen for our benefit, as it was equally free from small bush and long grass, so that he was dispatched after a short run. The best gallop I had was on our way back to the bungalow. In the far distance we saw a pig ahead of us going hard, so off we darted at full pace to ride him down. Of the three fell heavily in the thick grass, but we others were lucky enough to keep our feet, know it." But we shall not specify those Round by the Maharajah's shooting tower | phases. Were we to do so we might be him into a millah, in and out of which he other, until, after a short fight, he had had his fill. The spears we used were nearly all the long, light sort that are generally in vogue on this side of India, although one or two preferred the short spear for jabbing that is more common in Bengal. be brought back in triumph while we were at lunch, a true dejeuner a la fourchette, at about 12:30 o'clock. The Maharajah could not, of course, eat with us, on account of his caste, but came in and smoked his cigarette in our company immediately afterward. No man was seriously hurt, and no horse damaged, so, with the sport we enjoyed, it "worked out" a delightful day. and, for a stranger, a stimulating experi-

HYPOCRISY FOR ART'S SAKE.

Names Invented for the Modern Literature of Indecency. New York Evening Post.

Several French writers and critics have been expressing concern over the increasing grossness of French novels and the multiplying indiscretions of French biography. M. Edouard Rod, for example, with his eye on the latest Musset-Sand correspondence, and the Hugo-Sainte-Beuve letters, has spoken of the taste for literary scandal and indelicacy as distinctly a modern development. To this it has been replied, and we think with some justice, that the thing which is new is not the furtive love of scandal, but the excuses which we have in- literary movement has at first seemed a vented to give it a literary standing. Our grandfathers and our great-grandmothers had their scandalous memoirs; the clubs of | it is audacious or before unheard of. a hundred and fifty years ago had their | neither is innovation any guarantee of salacious novels, kept under lock and key, but there was no hypocrisy about the thing. Scandal was scandal, and doubtful stories were doubtful stories. But we ingenious moderns have got up a whole new set of adjectives and phrases to disguise, or to dignify our low tastes. We talk solmenly about "human documents" and about "art for art's sake." Fifth and crime are necessary to contemporary "psychology." Above all, we have devised that pure fiction-the realistic "soul."

The theological "soul" has performed astonishing feats in its time and way, but they are nothing to what the "soul" of the realistic novel is capable of doing. No details are too repulsive, no saturation with ditchwater too complete, no lying in the gutter or breathing of sewer-gas too prolonged, if only the defense can be set up that in this way somebody's soul is being laid bare to the reader-who would much prefer that it should remain covered. As for "human documents," writers of fiction seem to forget that they can be as superfluous, as dry, as choking with dust and as California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana and dangerously germ-laden as documents of parchment or paper. Sainte-Beuve cried out in alarm and despair at the way musty and useless old documents were, in his time poured out upon the luckless student. For heaven's sake, discriminate, he begged, His prayer may be well addressed to many of the modern purveyors of "human documents," Human or inhuman, too many of them are without charm or value. It is no a hot temper, and I inherited it. After I | comfort to one to be told that a story all reeking from the slums is as "inevitable" as Aeschylus. The real comfort is that it is not, at any rate, inevitable that

one must read it. This brings up, of course, the whole ques-

MUNYON'S **NEW WAY**

Doctor's Fees Absolutely father was president, dropped my last name Done Away With.

A GREAT REFORM.

Advice Free. Examination Free.

Medical Attention Free

MUNYON'S PHYSICIANS

Represent the Highest Medical Skill Money Can Obtain-They Are At Your Service,

FREE OF ALL CHARGES

New Proof Daily is Given by Those Who Make Public Their Gratitude for a Complete Cure by the Munyon

Treatment. (A WONDERFUL CURE.)

Mrs. Lydia E. Reisinger, 289 East Ohio treet, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I have been in wretched health for the past ten years, suffering from a complication of nervousness, kidney and bladder trouble female trouble, constipation and piles. also had a severe case of catarrh. I was treated at different times by some of the best physicians in Topeka, Kan., and Indianapolis, but my condition continued to grow worse. Four weeks ago I began using Munyon's Remedies, and they have done wonders for me. I was in bed when I began taking the medicine, but I am now able to be up all the time, and feel better than I have for years. I have great confidence in the Munyon Remedies."

CATARRH, ASTHMA, DEAFNESS.

The Munyon offices are thoroughly equipped for the treatment of every catarrh, deafness, and lung troubles. Munyon's special apparatus reaches all the diseased and sore spots, and effects a positive cure. There is no cutting, no burning, no caustics; the treatment consists of and soothing lotions, which give relief from the first application, and of internal remedies, which act on the blood and nerves, and thoroughly eradicate the disease. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to have your case thoroughly investigated at the Munyon offices. No obligation to buy medicine, Eminent specialists to diagnose your case FREE, and latest appliances for throwing medicated spray upon the diseased parts.

No Matter What the Disease, Munyon Has the Cure. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night weats, allays soreness, and speedily heals he lungs. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains n the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache

n three minutes. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price \$1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. No money is received for Examination. No money is received for Advice. No money is received for Medical attention, no matter what the

MUNYON'S OFFICES: Majestic Building, Cor. Pennsylvanis

and Maryland Streets.

disease.

Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 CAUTION. The public is warned against imita-

tors who are copying our advertise-

ments and attempting to mislead the

people. The free treatment, free phy-

sicians and free distribution of remedies was inaugurated by Prof. Munyou five years ago. MUNYON LEADS, NEVER FOLLOWS

at all which we are bound to observe? It would seem to be the clear contention, o at least the practice, of a growing school them has lately, in fact, come boldly out and asserted the thing in so many words. Writing on "What is a Realist?" in the New Review, Mr. Arthur Morrison says: "I have been asked, in print, if I think that there is no phase of life which the artist may not touch." And here is his answer, "Most certainly I think this; more I know it." To this we reply with equal confidence and conclusiveness: "Most certainly we think there are phases of life which the artist cannot touch; more, we us privately, we undertake to mention to him several phases of life which we think. more, we know, that neither he nor any other artist could touch in tale or sketch, in study or story, in prose or verse But will you oppose "the truth?" Do you not care for "the facts?" Well, that depends on who it is that offers them to us. A scientist cannot give us too many exact details. A sociologist like Mr. Charles Booth may pile up his facts about squalid and outcast London as high as he pleases he cannot overdo it. But we do not wish that sort of thing from an artist; we resent it from him. What we want of him is, not an inventory, but an artistic rendering and impression of certain selected facts. To us the idea is absurd that there is such a thing as a floating artistic talent, perfectly indifferent to its material, and able to wreak itself upon the beastly and the blackguardly as well as upon the beautiful It is sometimes said that anything handled in an artistic way becomes beautiful in the

process. But how can handling make the hideous attractive, the ugly beautiful? If it does, or seems to do so, what becomes of our severe love of "the truth?" It is hard to have patience with the fine names invented for the literature of indecency. They seem to us but so many disguises, more or less hypocritical, and easily torn away by a moment's reflection Yet we have the warmest appreciation for the spirit which, we believe, prompts the adventurers into new literary form and experiments. It is the laudable spirit of desire to be fresh and original. New sensations are a part, and a legitimate part, of the pleasure which literature gives. Every startling innovation, and it is no conclusive argument against a literary tendency that soundness or success. Ten innovations shrivel up and die to one that strikes down root and lives. To be new, to make language piquant, to discover picturesque themes in isuspected places, to strike out in origina lines, this is an honorable literary ambition. But behind it always lurks the temptation to startle by eccentricity or extravagance, to make the readers' new sensation a painful shock instead of a de-lighted surprise. This is the temptation which, we fear, has proved too powerful for the literature of indecency. It is eager to move and impress; and that is proper. But finding itself unable to move our hearts, it contents itself with turning our stomachs.

How a Good Bow Is Made.

Maurice Thompson in the Atlantic. May I tell the history of my best bow the dark one nearest the wall? Plaything the newspaper wise man named the like, in comparison with a five-foot bois d'arc the called it hickory) segment of a hogshead. hoop, hight a bow, in the hand of half-naked Sioux buck. It came from a yew tree of Spain to the London workshop, a billet in the rough, but to be split out with care; and not a flaw in it. The bowyer scrutinized it with the conneisseur's knowing eye, found it perfect, laid it up to season. And for five years-dream of it-for five long years that billet passed from stage to stage, slowly hand-worked into a bow; then yet another year it was tested and polished before I could have it. From the strongly wrought horn nock tips to the green plusi handle midway between, it is a comfort to look upon; you might well call it a sonnet in wood. A hickory bow, indeed! and an Indian archer! With this yew, at eighty